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*Foreign*

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
MAY 9 - 1962  
CURRENT SOCIAL RECORDS

# CROPS AND MARKETS

## World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

APRIL 26, 1962

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1961 WORLD DRIED PRUNE  
PACK ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1961 world dried prune pack is estimated at 203,400 short tons, an approximate 38,000-ton increase over the short 1960 pack, and 8,500 tons higher than average.

Foreign production in 1961 was considerably above both 1960 and average, as Yugoslavia--which dominates foreign production--had an "on year" with a pack estimated at 33,000 tons. All the other foreign producers, except South Africa, also had larger-than-average packs in 1961.

U. S. dried prune production in 1961--estimated at 140,600 tons--was below average for the fourth successive year.

World exports of dried prunes in 1961-62 are forecast at about 78,000 tons, considerably higher than the 58,846 tons exported from the small 1960 pack.

U. S. dried prune exports during 1961-62 are expected to approximate the 37,000 tons exported in 1960-61. During the first 6 months, September-February, of the 1961-62 season, U. S. exports amounted to 26,720 tons.

Foreign prune prices, because of the larger export supply, averaged lower in 1961-62 than last season.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,  
average 1954-58, annual 1959-61

Country	: Average : : 1954-58 :	: 1959 : :	: 1960 : :	: Preliminary : : 1961 :
	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :
Argentina.....	6,100	6,500	6,600	9,000
Australia.....	3,200	3,600	4,000	4,900
Chile.....	5,000	5,800	5,500	5,600
France.....	6,300	10,500	3,800	7,700
Italy.....	900	1,300	1,000	1,400
South Africa, Rep. of....	2,800	2,100	2,000	1,200
Yugoslavia.....	15,900	45,000	3,100	33,000
Foreign total.....	40,200	74,800	26,000	62,800
United States 1/.....	154,700	144,000	139,100	140,600
Grand total.....	194,900	218,800	165,100	203,400

1/ Excludes minor tonnage of home use by producers.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,  
average 1954-58, annual 1959-61, crop year 1/

Country	: Average : : 1954-58 :	: 1959 : :	: 1960 : :	: Preliminary : : 1961 :
	: Short : : tons :	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	2,903	2,848	4,570	3,449
Australia.....	1,035	1,081	2,058	2,297
Chile.....	3,339	2,754	3,261	3,051
France.....	803	1,240	376	<u>2/1,750</u>
Italy.....	470	162	3/	<u>3/</u>
South Africa, Rep. of....	1,041	1,093	281	---
Yugoslavia.....	18,446	25,207	11,300	<u>2/31,000</u>
Foreign total.....	28,037	34,385	21,846	41,547
United States.....	45,654	40,716	37,000	<u>2/37,000</u>
Grand total.....	73,691	75,101	58,846	78,547

1/ Crop year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and Republic of South Africa; July 1 in Yugoslavia; August 1 in France; and September 1 in Italy and the United States.

2/ Unofficial forecast.

3/ No longer separately classified.

#### 1961 WORLD PRODUCTION OF APPLES AND PEARS LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Total 1961 world production of table apples at 525.5 million bushels is 12 percent below 1960. Table pears are down 4 percent to 153.8 million.

Adverse weather in much of Europe materially reduced crops of apples and pears in 1961 from the bumper levels of the previous year. Cold weather, dry winds, and some frosts hit all of central and northern Europe during the critical fruit set period. Crops in some countries, notably West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavian countries produced less than half as much as in 1960. More southerly areas such as Italy and Southern France, however, increased production so as to offset part of the loss. Thus, total European crops were down 25 percent for apples and about 10 percent for pears.

Practically all other world production areas report production of these fruits at about the same level as in 1960. Major exceptions are increased crops of both apples and pears in the United States and a somewhat smaller apple production in Australia.



APPLES: Production in specified countries,  
average 1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<b>DESSERT &amp; COOKING</b>				
North America:				
Canada.....	14,208	15,517	14,914	16,206
Mexico.....	2,543	3,139	3,105	3,123
United States <sup>2/</sup> .....	103,961	126,847	108,515	125,510
Total.....	120,712	145,503	126,534	144,839
Europe:				
Austria.....	9,165	7,821	15,000	16,305
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	13,441	7,073	9,075	7,762
Denmark.....	8,414	8,846	12,070	8,038
France.....	19,924	19,750	31,420	29,950
Germany, West.....	55,583	39,091	114,316	34,751
Greece.....	1,957	5,483	4,250	5,879
Italy.....	43,279	82,608	84,151	98,761
Netherlands.....	15,343	14,743	17,683	14,008
Norway.....	2,165	2,971	4,204	2,186
Spain.....	7,560	10,252	10,463	13,779
Sweden.....	6,816	6,798	13,274	5,879
Switzerland.....	18,647	13,779	22,046	14,238
United Kingdom.....	23,185	25,214	31,733	15,307
Yugoslavia.....	7,978	10,839	7,257	15,754
Total.....	233,457	255,268	376,942	282,597
Asia:				
Japan.....	19,542	38,424	40,239	43,449
Lebanon.....	937	2,296	2,159	3,445
Turkey.....	5,445	9,186	9,186	11,023
South America:				
Argentina.....	12,422	19,795	19,047	18,831
Chile <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,525	2,434	2,480	2,434
Africa:				
So. Africa, Rep. of <sup>3/</sup> ..	686	2,196	2,314	2,500
Oceania:				
Australia.....	9,972	12,310	13,562	12,512
New Zealand.....	2,590	3,297	3,412	3,917
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	407,288	490,709	595,875	525,547
<b>CIDER</b>				
Austria.....	3,876	1,407	5,500	3,700
France.....	146,842	54,351	208,279	62,262
Spain.....	2,987	2,583	1,575	4,593
United Kingdom.....	3,209	2,623	4,013	2,333
Total.....	156,914	60,964	219,367	72,888

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Commercial crop. <sup>3/</sup> Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.  
<sup>4/</sup> May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.

PEARS: Production in specified countries,  
average 1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <sup>1/</sup>
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
DESSERT & COOKING				
North America:				
Canada.....	1,347	1,276	1,526	1,496
Mexico.....	727	900	882	877
United States.....	28,734	29,542	25,621	27,111
Total.....	30,808	31,718	28,029	29,484
Europe:				
Austria.....	1,641	1,255	1,800	1,500
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	9,128	2,915	2,866	2,875
Denmark.....	756	454	1,102	441
France.....	6,961	7,760	12,266	10,979
Germany, West.....	17,468	10,401	27,937	15,597
Greece.....	1,533	1,841	1,129	1,781
Italy.....	17,356	25,635	27,434	34,828
Netherlands.....	5,780	5,644	6,041	5,842
Norway.....	289	377	685	246
Spain.....	3,378	4,069	4,043	4,409
Sweden.....	1,402	1,014	2,469	882
Switzerland.....	10,847	6,614	10,582	9,259
United Kingdom.....	1,771	2,916	3,450	2,554
Yugoslavia.....	3,264	3,801	2,994	3,748
Total.....	81,574	74,696	104,798	94,941
Asia:				
Japan.....	4,476	9,481	11,023	12,125
Lebanon.....	388	110	115	154
Turkey.....	4,156	4,850	4,409	4,850
South America:				
Argentina.....	4,009	4,974	3,351	4,167
Chile.....	155	353	375	366
Africa:				
So. Africa, Rep. of <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,169	1,741	2,189	2,300
Oceania:				
Australia.....	3,670	4,741	4,770	4,230
New Zealand.....	390	463	639	663
Total <sup>3/</sup> .....	130,795	133,127	159,698	153,280
CIDER				
Austria.....	5,815	2,729	5,700	3,800
France.....	22,948	8,494	32,550	9,730
United Kingdom.....	183	152	224	179
Total.....	28,946	11,375	38,474	13,709

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.

<sup>3/</sup> May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

SMALLER 1961 WORLD BARLEY  
AND OATS HARVEST CONFIRMED

Latest information confirms earlier Foreign Agricultural Service's estimates of a smaller outturn of barley and oats than in 1960. (Foreign Crops and Markets, monthly supplement, January 25, 1962.)

The combined production of the two grains is now estimated at 136 million short tons, 1 million tons less than the previous estimate. The current figure is 9 percent below the near-record 1960 production of 149 million short tons but is 3 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Both barley and oats show reductions from the large 1960 world outturn, but the reduction in oats is the greater. As now estimated at 3,505 million bushels, the oats crop is down 450 million bushels from the 1960 total and is 655 million bushels below the 1950-54 average. Barley production of 3,325 million bushels is 235 million less than in 1960 but is well above the average of 2,703 million bushels. Smaller acreage accounted for a good part of the reduction though lower yields also contributed to the decline.

North America's 1961 harvest of these grains was 17 percent less than in 1960. The sharp drop was due to smaller acreage of both barley and oats in the United States and reduced barley acreage in Canada, as well as much smaller yields of both grains in Canada. Yields in the United States were only slightly below the high 1960 yields.

Barley production in the United States was 393 million bushels, compared with 431 million a year earlier and the 1950-54 average of 283 million. Yields averaged 30.3 bushels per acre, only fractionally below the 30.9 bushels in 1960. Acreage was about 1 million acres less than in 1960 though still above average. Canada's outturn of 123 million bushels was the smallest since 1949 because of small acreage and low yields. The acreage of 6.1 million acres was 1.8 million less than in 1950-54 and yields of 20.2 bushels per acre were 30 percent less than during that period.

The U.S. oats crop was 1,013 million bushels, compared with 1,155 million in 1960 and the 1950-54 average of 1,285 million. Acreage was down 2.6 million acres from the 1960 area and was 13.8 million below the 1950-54 average. Yields of 42.1 bushels per acre, though slightly below 1960 yields, are considerably above the 1950-54 average of 33.9 bushels. The Canadian crop of 334 million bushels was below 1960 and the average, because of low yields. The yields of 28.8 bushels per acre contrast with 40.9 bushels in 1960 and the average of 38.6 bushels. Acreage was up to 11.6 million acres compared with 10.8 million in 1950-54.



Barley production was up to 1 billion bushels in Western Europe because of larger acreage. Yields were less than in 1960 but still considerably above the 1950-54 average. Increased acreage was fairly general, but the largest increases were reported for France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Oats production was down, with a crop of 855 million bushels compared with 890 million in 1960 and the average of 1,020 million. Acreage and yields were down slightly.

Eastern Europe's 1961 harvests of these crops were moderately below the good outturns in 1960 but were well above average despite reduced acreage. Reported yields are at a considerably higher level than during 1950-54.

The Soviet Union's crops of barley and oats were less than in 1960 mainly because of reduced acreage. Barley acreage is reported at 28.5 million acres, 1.5 million below the 1960 total but 6 million above the 1950-54 average. Acreage of oats is estimated at 28.5 million acres, continuing a downward trend from the 40 million acres estimated for 1950-54 and 31.5 million in 1960. Lower yields also contributed to the smaller harvest of oats.

In Asia there was no significant change from the 1960 total for the two grains, with a slight increase in barley offset by a reduction in oats. The decrease is mainly in Turkey where yields were reported smaller than in 1960.

Production of these crops in Africa was considerably smaller than in 1960 mainly because of failure of the barley crop in former French North Africa, where the bulk of the crop is grown. Drought there caused a sharp drop in acreage and reduced yields drastically. As a result Africa's total output was only half an average crop.

South America's recently completed harvest was slightly above average for barley but below average for oats. Argentina is the principal producer of the area, normally accounting for about 60 percent of the continent's barley and 80 percent of the oats. Barley acreage was larger than in 1960 and well above average while oats acreage was smaller than a year earlier.

Australia's harvest was considerably smaller than in 1960 though still well above average. Barley production of 40 million bushels contrasts with 71 million a year earlier and the 1950-54 average of 31 million. The outturn of oats is estimated at 74 million bushels, 21 million less than the bumper crop a year earlier but 32 million above the average. Yields were considerably lower than in 1960 as a result of severe drought.



[illegible]

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1961 and end early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.







Asia:													
Syria .....	22	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey .....	808	900	:	976	:	24.3	:	20.0	:	20.0	:	300	200:
China .....	--	--	:	--	:	949	:	35.3	:	29.1	:	24,958:	34,500:
Japan .....	208	193	:	195	:	202	:	56.8	:	59.2	:	70,000:	--
Estimated total 6/ .....	4,400	4,680	:	4,850	:	4,930	:	22.4	:	22.7	:	110,000:	110,000:
Africa:													
Algeria .....	428	144	:	165	:	20.9	:	14.6	:	20.6	:	8,940:	2,100:
Morocco .....	145	55	:	65	:	28.3	:	15.5	:	21.0	:	4,103:	850:
Tunisia .....	59	--	:	--	:	18.2	:	--	:	--	:	1,074:	--
South Africa, Republic of .....	365	--	:	--	:	15.9	:	--	:	--	:	5,800:	9,000:
Estimated total 6/ .....	1,040	830	:	820	:	800	:	18.1	:	18.3	:	21,000:	15,000:
South America:													
Argentina .....	1,655	1,971	:	1,896	:	--	:	34.0	:	30.6	:	56,284:	67,700:
Chile .....	238	273	:	266	:	259	:	28.6	:	32.0	:	6,800:	7,840:
Uruguay .....	145	97	:	198	:	192	:	15.5	:	22.2	:	2,816:	1,500:
Estimated total 6/ .....	2,090	2,430	:	2,450	:	2,230	:	32.1	:	30.6	:	67,000:	80,000:
Oceania:													
Australia .....	2,325	3,000	:	3,637	:	3,428	:	18.2	:	26.2	:	42,252:	58,500:
New Zealand .....	37	34	:	39	:	36	:	62.4	:	65.0	:	2,308:	2,280:
Total .....	2,362	3,034	:	3,676	:	3,464	:	18.9	:	26.6	:	44,560:	60,780:
Estimated world total 6/ .....	128,730	110,710	:	105,460	:	99,120	:	32.3	:	37.5	:	4,160,000:	3,710,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1961 and end early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

RECORD WORLD PEANUT  
CROP CONFIRMED

The second estimate of world peanut production in 1961 confirms the earlier indication of a record outturn (Foreign Crops and Markets, November 30, 1961). Estimated at 15.5 million short tons (unshelled basis), production was almost 4 percent larger than the 1960 output and about 2 percent larger than the previous record of 1958.

Over three-fourths of the estimated 530,000-ton increase from 1960 is accounted for by the expansion in India, the world's major producing country. Notable increases occurred also in Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Brazil, and Argentina. A major decline from 1960 is believed to have occurred in Mainland China, and less significant declines are reported for the Congo, Tanganyika, Mali, Niger, and the United States.

North American peanut production declined only slightly from 1960, with the small drop in U.S. outturn exceeding the small increase in Mexico. Production in the United States was an estimated 882,000 tons, a decline of 1 percent from the year before. U.S. acreage harvested for nuts was 1 percent above that of 1960 but 11 percent less than the 10-year (1950-59) average.

U.S. peanut growers, as of March 1, intended to plant 1,554,000 acres of peanuts this year--1 percent less than the 1961 planted acreage and 15 percent less than the 1951-60 average. Peanuts are under controls and the acreage allotment for the 1962 crop is the same as last year, the minimum set by law. If the 1957-61 average relationship between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails, and the average yields by states for the same period are obtained, production will be about 800,000 tons--9 percent less than the 1961 crop.

South American peanut production (harvested early in 1961) rose one-fifth from a year earlier, with sharp increases in both Brazil and Argentina.

Brazil's production has trended upward in the last decade to an alltime high of 540,000 tons in 1961. The record crop was the result of the 47-percent acreage expansion from the previous year, stimulated by the relatively higher producer prices received for the 1960 crop. The announcement of a new high minimum price encouraged farmers to plant more land for an even larger crop in 1962. However, severe drought during July-November 1961 prevented farmers from preparing the ground for planting the wet season crop. As a result some of the area scheduled for peanuts was diverted to cotton. The total 1962 harvest is forecast at 430,000 tons, or one-fifth less than last year.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
United States.....	1,718	1,516	1,453	1,410	1,429	763.2	907.1	793.9	892.9	881.5
Mexico.....	136	168	183	184	185	77.8	90.9	99.6	106.8	109.1
Cuba.....	24	5	5	66	---	5.6	10.1	---	20.3	---
Dominican Republic.....	4/	17	128	---	---	24.0	67.2	72.0	---	---
Estimated total 5/.....	1,955	1,845	1,815	1,805	1,825	872.5	1,076.0	981.0	1,094.5	1,095.5
South America:										
Argentina.....	336	592	641	468	468	154.4	320.0	265.4	230.7	293.2
Brazil.....	339	6/	6/	719	6/	160.2	340.0	394.0	450.2	540.0
Paraguay.....	31	29	26	25	26	12.1	11.6	9.9	9.4	9.9
Uruguay.....	19	19	20	21	21	5.6	6.2	3.3	7.2	---
Estimated total 5/.....	750	1,250	1,365	1,280	1,225	340.5	695.0	669.0	716.0	871.0
Europe:										
Italy.....	11	12	13	14	14	9.0	11.9	12.9	13.8	14.1
Spain.....	20	15	15	---	---	13.5	9.2	10.0	---	---
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	50	40	40	43	44	32.1	30.4	31.8	32.9	33.6
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	21	1/	1/	1/	1/	---	1/	1/	1/	1/
Africa:										
Sudan.....	83	385	359	498	500	30.0	115.7	154.0	206.0	200.0
U.A.R., Egypt.....	29	39	41	43	44	23.3	36.2	37.2	38.7	39.7
Angola.....	---	74	79	82	82	4/8/	23.1	22.3	24.8	24.8
Cameroun.....	320	331	346	413	408	90.2	72.8	77.2	86.0	83.0
Chad, Congo, Central African Republic, and Gabon.....	4/	603	593	593	630	101.0	209.4	198.4	209.4	215.0
Congo, Republic of the.....	705	683	648	692	568	195.6	186.0	191.9	192.9	143.0
Gambia.....	215	---	---	---	---	71.6	72.1	61.7	77.0	85.0
Ghana.....	136	136	---	---	---	48.5	38.6	45.2	54.0	---
Guinea.....	136	---	---	---	---	30.4	28.1	27.6	28.7	29.8
Madagascar.....	57	124	85	90	---	20.7	37.0	29.8	26.2	26.5
Mali.....	411	---	---	---	---	103.0	120.0	85.0	120.0	100.0
Mozambique.....	---	---	---	---	---	19.5	47.8	74.4	43.1	51.3
Niger.....	313	801	773	794	---	96.0	184.8	115.1	165.1	155.0
Nigeria.....	---	---	---	---	---	84.3	1,130.0	990.0	1,270.0	1,355.0
Portuguese Guinea.....	---	---	---	---	---	36.7	---	66.0	70.5	70.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150.8	163.6	189.4
Senegal.....	1,684	---	---	---	---	599.5	885.0	895.0	1,000.0	1,040.0
Tanganyika.....	188	---	---	---	---	32.0	37.0	179.2	40.2	28.0
Uganda.....	379	447	427	428	---	183.8	---	168.0	196.0	198.5
South Africa, Republic of.....	445	466	518	635	696	144.1	154.9	207.7	227.8	280.5
Estimated total 5/.....	9,320	12,205	12,110	12,515	12,480	2,891.0	3,551.5	3,608.5	4,435.0	4,573.0
Asia:										
Israel.....	4	10	13	13	10	6.9	14.0	16.5	18.3	18.2
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	12	23	22	21	22	11.5	28.0	26.9	17.6	19.8
China, Mainland.....	4,295	5,865	4,950	5,200	5,200	2,853.0	3,000.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,300.0
Burma.....	726	993	1,052	1,221	1,278	169.0	318.1	302.3	393.1	394.2
China, Taiwan.....	6/	210	245	248	267	67.1	106.3	107.0	112.6	119.1
India.....	11,859	14,575	14,864	15,455	15,600	3,812.5	5,389.4	4,415.0	4,876.5	5,290.0
Indonesia.....	714	818	899	931	959	346.4	382.8	423.0	417.1	416.7
Japan.....	59	108	106	135	162	33.3	91.8	103.6	145.6	152.6
Philippines.....	61	75	66	60	54	17.3	20.5	18.1	16.8	18.1
Thailand.....	178	238	242	282	305	84.8	133.3	136.4	166.4	181.9
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	12,185	23,075	22,570	23,690	23,960	7,441.5	9,536.5	8,099.0	8,717.0	8,960.5
Oceania:										
Australia.....	21	36	60	43	46	12.8	21.0	35.6	21.0	25.7
Estimated total 5/.....	21	36	60	43	46	12.9	21.1	35.7	21.1	25.8
Estimated world total 5/.....	30,297	36,451	37,960	39,376	39,980	11,600.5	15,310.5	13,045.0	15,016.5	15,549.5

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial crop.



Peanut production in Argentina also has trended upward since the early 1950's to a near-record 293,000 tons in 1961. Acreage was about the same as a year earlier despite increased guaranteed producer prices, but per unit yields rose over one-fourth. The new crop now being harvested is expected to show a further substantial increase. Higher support prices and strong market prices throughout 1961 encouraged an acreage expansion of one-fourth from a year earlier.

A near-record outturn of peanuts was harvested in Africa last year with increases from a year earlier in most of the major producing countries. In Nigeria, peanut purchases from the 1961 crop by the Northern Nigerian Marketing Board, for export and crushing, are expected to total about 675,000 long tons (756,000 short tons) shelled basis compared with 619,051 (693,337) purchased from the 1960 crop. On the basis of this volume of purchases, total production is estimated at a near-record 1,355,000 short tons unshelled basis, 7 percent above the estimated outturn of the previous year and exceeded only by the 1957 record, estimated at 1,390,000 tons.

The general trend for peanut production in Nigeria should be upward as farmers are using better husbandry methods. Wide fluctuations in production, however, should be expected as the crop is grown in an area of Nigeria where the weather varies widely from year to year.

Peanut production attained a record high in Senegal last year, although it was somewhat lower than foreseen early in the season. The commercial crop is now expected to approximate 937,000 short tons and total production about 1,040,000 tons. This reflects a 4-percent increase from the previous record of 1960 when the commercial crop was 895,550 tons and estimated total production 1,000,000 tons. The increase from 1960 was attributed primarily to well-distributed and adequate rainfall rather than increased acreage or application of fertilizer.

Production in the Republic of South Africa has risen rapidly in the last decade. Output in 1961 at 280,000 tons was about one-fourth larger than a year earlier. The new crop now being harvested is not expected to exceed 200,000 tons. Less seed was used than a year earlier, and rainfall during the growing season was below average. Peanut production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased one-sixth to an alltime high of 189,000 tons in 1961.

Contrary to indications early in the season, peanut crops in Mali, Niger, and the Sudan were down in 1961 from a year earlier.



Peanut outturn in Asia appears to have been only slightly larger than in 1960 because the substantial increase in India was partially offset by the estimated decline in Mainland China. While the final estimate of India's crop has not been reported as yet, the harvest is estimated at about 5,290,000 tons, or 8 percent larger than a year earlier, and has been exceeded only by the record outturn of 1958. Acreage increased slightly and the crop, in general, is believed to have fared well in all of the principal producing areas.

While there has been a notable increase in acreage and production of peanuts in India in the last decade, the increase has not kept pace with the rapidly expanding internal demand for this oilseed. Consequently, the portion of India's crop entering world trade has dropped sharply.

Indications are that peanut production in Mainland China in 1961 was significantly below "normal." Drought prevailed during the first half of the summer season in the important peanut growing areas. From mid-July to the end of the growing season rainfall was normal or above normal. However, some important areas, including the northwest part of Shantung suffered from excessive rainfall and flooding. Unofficially the crop is indicated at 2.3 million tons against an estimated 2.5 million in each of the 2 previous years.

Production has trended upward in recent years in Taiwan, Japan, and Thailand, and moderate increases occurred in 1961.

#### WORLD WHEAT TRADE IN 1961-62 SLIGHTLY ABOVE LAST YEAR

World wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent, in 1961-62 are expected to reach 1,560 million bushels.

This would be about 3 percent above 1960-61 exports of 1,518 million bushels and 25 percent above the 1955-59 average of 1,246 million bushels. Exports of the United States, Canada, and Australia are expected to increase during the current season. Australia's exports are estimated at 220 million bushels during 1961-62, 17 percent above the 183 million in 1960-61 and the only country to significantly increase exports. Exports from Argentina and France will decline slightly.

World import requirements are again increasing during the current season, following a substantial increase in 1960-61. Communist China continues to purchase wheat wherever it may be obtained, but mainly from Canada and Australia. Total imports by Asia will increase as a result of an overall decline in production during 1961. Smaller imports by India will be more than offset by increased imports of Communist China. Total imports by Europe are also higher due to smaller 1961 crops. Africa and South America will require substantially higher imports.

The main effects of the continued high imports will be the reduction of available supplies of wheat in major exporting countries and also the strengthening of price of wheat in world markets. The carryover of the United States may be only slightly smaller at the end of this export season. However, the carryover available for export will be sharply lower in Canada, with carryovers in Argentina and Australia continuing at low levels. For 1962-63, this drawing down of stocks means that to a greater extent than in any recent year, the level of exports from countries other than the United States will depend on the size of current production.

Exports of U.S. wheat and flour in 1961-62 are expected to reach a new record of at least 685 million bushels. The previous record of 662 million bushels was attained in 1960-61. Exports to commercial markets are likely to be higher this year than the 1960-61 level of 204 million bushels. The movement of wheat and flour under the Food-for-Peace program is expected to be about the same or slightly above the previous year.

U.S. exports will be higher to Europe, Africa, and South America but will decline to Asia, mainly as a result of smaller imports by India. During the period July-January 1961-62, U.S. exports of wheat, including flour in grain equivalent, in millions of bushels to principal destinations were as follows (last year's figures in parentheses): India 53 (86), Egypt 26 (23), Turkey 23 (3), Italy 14 (17), Japan 22 (22), Pakistan 23 (19), Brazil 35 (16), and Spain 14 (10).

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: World exports by principal countries, 1959-61

Country	Year beginning July					
	1959		1960		1961 <u>1/</u>	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	Mil. bu.	Percent	Mil. bu.	Percent	Mil. bu.	Percent
United States.....	510	38.4	662	43.6	685	53.9
Canada.....	279	21.0	343	22.6	350	22.4
Australia.....	116	8.8	183	12.1	220	14.1
Argentina.....	77	5.8	70	4.6	65	4.2
Other countries....	346	26.0	260	17.1	240	15.4
World Total.....	1,328		1,518		1,560	

1/ Preliminary.

RAW WOOL EXPORTS ROSE IN  
FIRST HALF OF 1961-62

Raw wool exports from the five Southern Hemisphere producing countries were up 11 percent in the early months of the 1961-62 season (July-December in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; October-December in Argentina and Uruguay). Exports totaled 1,073 million pounds compared with 965 million for the same period last year. These countries account for about 85 percent of world trade in raw wool.

Exports were ahead of the previous years for all of the five except Argentina. Total shipments increased to the United States, Japan, and Western Europe, while declines were noted to the United Kingdom and most Communist Bloc countries.

Argentina. Exports in the first 3 months of the Argentina selling season were almost one-half those of the same period last year. The exportable surplus this year is well below last year and many growers held out for higher prices. Domestic mills bid heavily for fine wools early in the season forcing prices well above international levels and reduced export possibilities accordingly. As domestic buying softened in December export buying picked up. Also contributing to reduced activity were rumors of the removal of the 10 percent export retention tax. Many growers held their wool off the market hoping for the higher prices that would result from the removal of this tax. After January 1, exports of carpet wool picked up under the impetus of a strong world market, and growers realization that export retentions would not be removed.

Uruguay. The season in Uruguay started slowly as heavy rains delayed clipping and marketing for several weeks. Growers refused earlier offers from buyers believing that world prices would improve. Most of the early sales were made at high prices as buyers took only what they needed to fill commitments. After early November, wool began to move to market in volume. Prices generally improved in December and large quantities were exported. Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, and Germany were the leading purchasers of Uruguayan wools during the period.

Australia. Exports from Australia in the first 6 months reached 700 million pounds, up 10 percent from the 6-months total last year. The main features of the market during the period were strong Japanese buying of raw wool and continued interest in tops from Communist China. Japan became firmly established as the leading buyer of Australian wool and was primarily responsible for holding auction prices firm during most of the period. The Communist Chinese Government established itself as the best customer for Australian wool tops. The United Kingdom, historically the leading buyer in Australia reduced its purchases by 12 percent to 115 million pounds.



WOOL: Exports from the principal Southern Hemisphere countries,  
1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons through December 1/

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(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Australia	New Zealand	2/	Rep. of South Africa	Argentina	Uruguay	3/	Total 5 countries
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1960-61	18.5	28.7	30.0	36.7	9.4	23.7	15.7	11.9
1961-62	130.3	115.1	43.3	52.3	20.5	19.3	13.8	5.3
1960-61	171.5	205.3	6.5	13.3	3.5	8.7	5.8	4.9
1961-62	18.5	28.7	30.0	36.7	9.4	23.7	15.7	11.9
1960-61	130.3	115.1	43.3	52.3	20.5	19.3	13.8	5.3
1961-62	171.5	205.3	6.5	13.3	3.5	8.7	5.8	4.9
United States	87.6	82.2	19.6	22.4	24.0	29.2	8.8	3.5
United Kingdom	53.1	57.4	7.6	15.7	3.4	5.0	4.4	2.9
Germany, West	32.3	36.1	8.7	8.6	16.6	20.3	6.7	1.8
Italy	49.6	64.6	4.4	9.0	10.2	14.9	6.5	6.0
Netherlands	1.6	1.3	3.2	4.4	0.7	0.9	5.5	0.2
Others	12.0	12.8	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.3	0.5	1.0
Total	236.2	254.4	46.4	63.4	58.7	74.6	32.4	15.4
Sino-Soviet Bloc:								
U.S.S.R.	21.5	18.0	---	0	---	---	0.5	---
Poland	10.0	16.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8
Others	21.0	16.3	4.4	2.2	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.4
Total	52.5	50.3	6.5	3.1	1.4	2.0	4.9	1.2
Others	28.4	48.0	4.9	4.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.8
World total	636.8	701.8	137.6	173.1	94.6	129.8	73.0	39.5

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ July - November. 3/ Bale weights estimated as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds and scoured 550 pounds.



New Zealand. Exports for the first 6 months increased by more than one-fourth. Practically all traditional customers increased their purchases during the period. Shipments to Western Europe rose more than one-third. Belgium doubled its purchases, reflecting increased activity in its carpet industry. Values generally have been above the floor price set by the Wool Commission. So far this season the Commission has purchased almost no wool, while during the first 6 months of the 1961-62 season price support activities led to the purchase of 1,500 bales.

South Africa. Exports during the first 6 months rose by more than one-third compared with the previous season. There was a 7 percent increase in the amount of wool offered for sale and prices remained about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent higher than the previous season during most of the period.

The South African Wool Commission, which enters the market to support prices, has purchased only minor quantities so far. In the first 6 months of last year the Commission purchased nearly 78,000 bales, 14 percent of the offerings.

Exports to the United States increased 150 percent while those to Western Europe rose more than 25 percent. The Japanese have also shown increased interest in South African wools following the recent visit of a Japanese trade mission. The Communist Chinese, who bought 2.5 million pounds of tops in South Africa 2 years ago and .5 million pounds last year, have made no purchases this season. Exports of top increased to 4.3 million pounds, with most going to Western Europe. France remained the leading buyer at 29 million pounds and the United States became the second best customer taking 23 million.

Textile manufacturing. Activity in the leading consuming countries increased moderately toward the end of 1961. Consumption of wool in the fourth quarter rose 10 percent over the third quarter and brought the total for the year about equal with the year before. The most marked increases in activity were in Japan and the United States, while activity declined in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy.

#### WORLD HARD FIBERS PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD IN 1961

World production of sisal, abaca, and henequen (the 3 principal hard fibers) is estimated at a record 1,927.4 million pounds, or 140 million pounds over the average of the preceding 5 years. The continued upward trend has made the 1961 total approximately a third larger than the 1951-55 average and two-thirds larger than the prewar (1935-39) average.

Total 1961 production consisted of 1,371.1 million pounds of sisal, 194.7 million of abaca, and 361.6 million of henequen. It represents increases over 1960 of 2 and 11 percent, respectively, for sisal and henequen, and a decrease of 16 percent in abaca.

World supplies of sisal and henequen were large enough to meet demand except for some scarcity in the better grades of sisal. Abaca production was low but adequate, except for some of the better grades, because consumers were reluctant to buy more than their minimum requirements of abaca while less costly substitute fibers are available.

Of the major producing countries, production fell from 1960 for abaca in the Philippines, and sisal in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Indonesia. Sisal production was larger in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, and Madagascar, and henequen output was larger in Mexico. About 60 percent of the world sisal is grown in Africa and 35 percent in the Western Hemisphere. Only 4 countries--Tanganyika, Brazil, Angola, and Kenya--produce 80 percent of the world sisal, but many other countries produce the fiber in quantities ranging from negligible for local use, to as much as 85 million pounds principally for export.

Most of the medium and large producers of sisal export nearly all their crops. It goes principally to European countries, the United States, and Japan, for use in cordage, bags, and carpets. Abaca, grown mostly in the Philippines, and henequen, grown mostly in Mexico, are exported both as raw fiber and as cordage and twines.

Exports of sisal fiber and tow from the principal countries, in millions of pounds, preliminary 1961 (with 1960 in parentheses), included: Tanganyika 443.1 (464.2), Brazil 264.6 (238.1), Angola 132.3 (127.7), Kenya 130.4 (130.4), Mozambique 64.0 (61.6), and Indonesia 30.9 (34.1).

Hard fiber prices fell somewhat during 1961, but were still at a high level. Philippine abaca (Davao I) fell from the peak monthly average of 31.3 cents a pound in January and February to 27.8 cents in December, the lowest since February 1959. The annual average was 29.5 cents compared with 31.7 cents in 1960 but well above the 1955-59 average of 24.9 cents.

Sisal and henequen prices followed much the same pattern as those of abaca, declining through 1961 but with an annual average second only to 1960 as the highest of the past 8 years. British East African sisal No. 1 fell from 13.1 cents in January to 10.5 cents in November and December. The annual average was 11.8 cents compared with 12.9 cents in 1960 and an average of 10.2 cents for 1955-59. Mexican henequen, grade A, fell from 9.8 cents in January to 8.1 cents in December, with a 1961 average of 8.9 cents compared with 10.1 cents in 1960 and 7.9 cents in 1955-59.

HARD FIBERS: World production by countries, by calendar years, average 1951-55, and years 1958 through 1961

Fiber and area	Average	Calendar years				
	1951-55	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
<u>SISAL</u>						
Western Hemisphere:						
Brazil. . . . .	148.1	264.6	311.9	331.9	365.1	
Haiti . . . . .	51.1	86.0	86.0	<u>2/</u> 85.0	<u>2/</u> 86.0	
Venezuela . . . . .	16.5	20.7	14.9	12.9	<u>2/</u> 13.0	
Other <u>2/</u> . . . . .	2.8	10.0	10.0	10.5	9.9	
Total . . . . .	218.5	381.3	422.8	440.3	474.0	
Africa:						
Angola. . . . .	67.2	122.4	127.9	141.1	145.5	
Kenya . . . . .	83.9	103.1	123.6	140.3	139.6	
Madagascar <u>3/</u> . . . . .	21.5	27.0	27.1	32.1	33.9	
Mozambique. . . . .	48.7	71.8	65.9	63.7	66.1	
Tanganyika. . . . .	372.3	440.3	459.8	458.9	443.4	
Uganda. . . . .	2.1	<u>2/</u> 1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	
Other <u>2/</u> . . . . .	12.6	7.2	9.5	8.8	8.9	
Total . . . . .	608.3	772.9	814.9	846.3	838.5	
Asia and Oceania:						
China (Taiwan). . . . .	2.3	15.1	14.5	<u>2/</u> 15.0	<u>2/</u> 15.0	
Indonesia . . . . .	53.3	57.9	<u>2/</u> 48.3	44.1	39.7	
North Borneo. . . . .	2.6	<u>2/</u> 3.0	<u>2/</u> 2.5	<u>2/</u> 2.5	<u>2/</u> 2.5	
Other <u>2/</u> . . . . .	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	
Total . . . . .	60.0	77.0	67.0	63.2	58.6	
Total sisal . . . . .	886.8	1,231.2	1,304.7	1,349.8	1,371.1	
<u>ABACA</u>						
Western Hemisphere: Total. . . . .	25.6	9.5	14.0	0.4	0.5	
Asia and Africa:						
North Borneo. . . . .	2.8	5.6	7.8	9.0	10.1	
Indonesia . . . . .	8.7	1.8	1.3	.3	<u>2/</u> 1.0	
Philippines <u>4/</u> . . . . .	244.8	194.6	220.8	221.6	182.8	
Other <u>2/</u> . . . . .	.8	1.0	.4	.4	.3	
Total abaca . . . . .	282.7	212.5	244.3	231.7	194.7	
<u>HENEQUEN</u>						
Mexico. . . . .	219.8	272.0	284.7	296.0	332.7	
Cuba. . . . .	28.1	19.8	20.0	<u>2/</u> 25.0	<u>2/</u> 22.5	
El Salvador . . . . .	5.8	4.1	4.4	<u>2/</u> 4.0	<u>2/</u> 5.0	
Other <u>2/</u> . . . . .	.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	
Total henequen. . . . .	254.2	297.7	310.9	326.3	361.6	
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen. . . . .	1,423.7	1,741.4	1,859.9	1,907.8	1,927.4	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates based on incomplete data. 3/ Includes Comoro Islands. 4/ Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad, results of office research, and other related information.



WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS UP  
20 MILLION HEAD IN 1962

The world's cattle and buffalo population in 1962 is estimated at 1,035 million head, 20 million more than a year earlier and 125 million more than the 1951-55 average. The increase in world numbers in the past 9 years amounted to slightly more than the total for the United States and Canada.

The substantial increase in cattle numbers has made it possible to increase beef and veal production in the 41 major meat producing countries by 19 percent compared with the 1951-55 average

The upward trend in world cattle numbers is a direct response to generally high beef prices and an increasing demand as population and standards of living rise throughout the world. Meat packing facilities are being developed in Africa, the northern part of South America, and Central America. New modern packing plants are being built in the U.S.S.R. and other eastern European countries. The construction of these facilities provide strong stimulus for increased output of beef and increased beef cattle numbers. However, in many African countries cattle are still a symbol of wealth and not slaughtered for food, while in other nations cattle are kept only for milk or work.

During 1961 cattle numbers increased 3 percent in North America, Eastern Europe and Oceania, 2 percent in South America and Western Europe, and about 1 percent in Asia. Numbers in the U.S.S.R. January 1, 1962 were about 8 percent higher than at the beginning of the previous year. Numbers in Africa showed less than a 1 percent increase during 1961.

World cattle and buffalo numbers were 14 percent above the 1951-55 average on January 1, 1962. There were increases in all major areas ranging from 44 percent in the U.S.S.R. to 5 percent in Asia. Numbers in South American countries increased 20 percent; Western Europe, 16 percent; Oceania, 15 percent; North America and Africa, 14 percent; and Western Europe, 12 percent.

Ten countries each have more than 20 million head of cattle and together account for more than 63 percent of the world's cattle numbers. Five countries--India, the United States, the U.S.S.R., Brazil and China--each have 60 million, or more. Argentina is the sixth largest with 44 million. Pakistan, Mexico, Ethiopia (including Eritrea), and France have from 30 million to 20 million.



North America. The 3 percent increase in North America was due primarily to the continuing buildup in beef cattle herds. Central American countries have embarked on programs to improve and increase their livestock industries. The favorable U.S. price for boneless beef has encouraged slaughter for export. The United States has been importing increasing amounts of boneless beef from Guatemala Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Mexican cattle numbers rose considerably during 1961 as drought conditions ended.

The United States imported more than 1 million head of cattle during 1961, almost all from Mexico and Canada. Strong U.S. demand for feeder cattle at above normal prices, combined with poor pasture conditions in Mexico during the first part of 1961, and drought in Canada in the summer of 1961 were reflected in near record U.S. cattle imports.

South America. Cattle numbers continued to rise in South America. Numbers in Argentina, the most important exporter of beef and veal, did not change during 1961. Major increases were in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Much of the increase in Brazil is in the vast previously undeveloped areas where new farms are being established.

Number in Uruguay increased slightly during 1961 due mostly to improved pasture conditions. Cattle numbers continued to increase in Peru, but were slightly lower in Chile after having shown a small but steady gain during the previous 3 years.

Western Europe. In the United Kingdom and Ireland livestock numbers declined during 1961 due to increased slaughter. However, cow numbers are higher than in the previous year; the 1961 calf crop is expected to be large and numbers should increase this year. Numbers in other Western European countries continued to rise in 1961 and reached record highs in many countries.

Strong demand for beef and higher cattle prices have stimulated beef cattle production in Western Europe. Production has been encouraged by price support programs in some countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Switzerland. More extensive husbandry practices and improvement of pasture and crop land have been major factors in the increase in cattle numbers.

Eastern Europe. Cattle numbers continued to rise in nearly all major East European countries during 1961. Government policies have tended to increase meat production in an effort to raise per capita meat consumption to levels more nearly comparable to those in Western Europe. In most areas livestock production is determined by government policy. Price policies and allocation of feed supplies are major factors affecting livestock numbers.

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-62

Country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/	Month of estimate
North America:	Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:	
Canada (excluding Newfound- land).....	8,673	10,112	10,489	10,897	11,111	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico.....	17,200	20,000	21,000	21,100	22,500	Spring
United States (Continental)...	91,333	93,322	96,236	97,319	99,500	Jan. 1
Hawaii.....	160	175	182	182	183	Dec. 31 2/
Puerto Rico.....	382	412	452	---	---	Jan. 1
Costa Rica.....	705	1,002	1,057	1,097	1,137	Spring
El Salvador.....	869	779	800	825	---	Oct. 2/
Guatemala.....	1,133	1,142	1,062	1,134	---	April
Honduras.....	1,153	---	---	---	---	Aug.
Nicaragua.....	1,213	1,425	1,496	---	---	
Panama.....	573	661	666	---	---	Aug.
Cuba.....	4,408	5,840	5,760	5,025	5,772	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic.....	885	943	946	950	---	July
Total North America.....	129,810	138,080	142,420	143,500	148,130	
South America:						
Argentina.....	42,338	41,203	43,398	44,000	44,000	June 30
Bolivia.....	2,260	---	---	---	---	Jan. 4/
Brazil.....	56,071	71,420	72,829	73,962	75,293	Dec. 31 2/
Chile.....	2,630	2,920	2,930	2,945	2,940	Jan. 1
Colombia.....	12,944	14,840	15,100	15,400	15,600	Oct. 1 2/
Ecuador.....	1,377	1,403	1,405	1,490	1,570	
Paraguay.....	4,099	3,666	3,689	---	---	
Peru.....	3,331	3,372	3,591	3,820	4,000	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay.....	7,797	7,502	7,505	8,680	8,835	May
Venezuela.....	7,512	8,600	9,200	9,800	10,400	
Total South America.....	140,580	157,410	162,130	166,270	168,810	
Europe:						
Austria.....	2,303	2,279	2,308	2,387	2,455	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,284	2,630	2,690	2,680	---	Jan.
Denmark 5/.....	6/2,989	3,224	3,313	3,358	3,461	Jan.
Finland.....	1,852	1,949	1,922	2,057	---	June 15
France.....	16,506	18,408	18,735	19,436	20,008	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 7/.....	11,546	12,127	12,480	12,867	13,284	Dec. 3 2/
Greece 8/.....	942	1,103	1,123	1,135	1,150	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland.....	3,925	4,053	4,273	4,241	4,100	Jan. 1
Italy 8/.....	8,711	9,062	9,399	10,069	10,500	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,733	3,015	3,164	3,228	3,388	Dec. 2/
Norway.....	1,127	1,060	1,076	1,114	1,138	Dec. 2/
Portugal.....	6/1,050	1,132	1,108	1,115	---	Jan.
Spain.....	2,888	2,690	3,640	3,768	---	May 31
Sweden.....	9/2,557	9/2,580	2,365	2,370	2,444	Oct. 2/
Switzerland.....	1,620	1,687	1,746	1,759	1,770	April
United Kingdom.....	10,132	11,005	11,479	11,702	11,631	Dec. 1 2/
Total West Europe 3/.....	73,255	78,100	80,920	83,380	85,170	
Albania 8/.....	411	426	---	---	---	
Bulgaria 8/.....	1,896	1,572	1,458	1,536	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	4,249	4,183	4,303	4,387	4,518	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	3,790	4,145	4,465	4,679	4,700	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary.....	2,108	2,004	1,971	1,957	2,000	March
Poland.....	7,488	8,353	8,695	9,160	9,620	June 30
Rumania 8/.....	4,647	4,394	4,450	4,530	4,707	Jan.
Yugoslavia 8/.....	5,061	5,088	5,343	5,767	5,923	Jan. 15
Total East Europe.....	29,650	30,170	31,110	32,440	33,440	
Total Europe.....	102,905	108,270	112,030	115,830	118,610	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	57,005	70,840	74,200	75,800	82,100	

(Continued)

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-62 (continued)

Country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
Africa:	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Algeria.....	10/ 835	660	664	650	---	June
Ethiopia-Eritrea.....	20,830	21,800	22,250	---	---	
Sudan, Republic of the.....	4,457	6,907	7,100	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Tunisia, Republic of.....	448	563	604	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
U.A.R., Egypt <u>8/</u> .....	2,685	2,819	2,855	3,150	3,189	Jan.
Angola.....	1,237	1,217	1,250	---	---	
Cameroun, Federal Rep. of.....	1,250	1,295	1,300	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Congo, Republic of the <u>11/</u> .....	762	1,006	1,035	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Guinea.....	---	1,197	1,257	1,319	1,385	
Ivory Coast.....	---	279	289	300	310	
Kenya.....	6,806	7,417	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Malagasy Republic.....	5,960	6,352	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Mali, Republic of.....	---	3,314	3,313	3,864	4,173	
Mauritania.....	---	---	1,000	1,100	1,200	
Mozambique.....	782	953	---	---	---	
Nigeria.....	9,734	6,460	9,000	9,000	---	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	4,230	5,007	5,131	5,076	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Ruanda-Urundi.....	948	1,008	1,032	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Senegal.....	---	---	1,591	1,671	1,755	
South Africa, Republic of.....	11,700	11,300	---	---	---	Aug. 31
Swaziland.....	421	504	521	---	---	Sept.
Tanganyika.....	6,393	7,415	7,720	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Uganda <u>12/</u> .....	2,738	3,590	3,600	---	---	
Total Africa <u>3/</u> .....	103,320	112,430	117,790	118,240	118,570	
Asia:						
Iran <u>8/</u> .....	4,654	5,455	5,600	4,700	4,800	Mar. 21
Iraq <u>8/ 12/</u> .....	2,177	---	---	---	---	Mar. 21
Syria <u>8/</u> .....	459	498	449	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Turkey (Europe and Asia) <u>8/</u> .....	11,577	13,646	13,479	13,575	13,982	Nov. <u>2/</u>
China, Mainland <u>8/ 13/</u> .....	59,700	64,952	65,400	---	---	Dec. 1
Burma <u>8/</u> .....	5,935	6,337	---	---	---	March
Cambodia <u>8/</u> .....	1,291	1,059	1,546	1,600	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Ceylon <u>8/</u> .....	1,918	2,267	---	---	---	
China, Taiwan <u>8/</u> .....	384	419	420	421	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
India <u>8/ 14/</u> .....	200,392	206,500	---	---	---	May
Indonesia <u>8/</u> .....	7,576	---	---	---	---	
Japan.....	2,782	3,118	3,163	3,198	3,298	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	616	1,008	1,020	1,010	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Laos <u>8/</u> .....	310	---	---	---	---	Jan. 1
Malaya <u>8/</u> .....	510	568	578	---	---	
Pakistan <u>8/</u> .....	29,636	29,471	29,424	30,200	---	
Philippines <u>8/</u> .....	15/3,467	4,706	4,807	4,991	5,300	March
Thailand <u>8/</u> .....	11,025	11,537	11,930	12,000	---	March 31
Vietnam <u>8/</u> .....	826	1,396	1,392	1,454	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total Asia <u>3/</u> .....	355,470	373,680	375,690	371,760	374,790	
Oceania:						
Australia.....	15,361	16,257	16,503	17,303	17,950	March
New Zealand.....	5,468	5,973	5,992	6,040	6,060	Jan.
Total Oceania <u>3/</u> .....	21,070	22,495	22,760	23,610	24,270	
TOTAL WORLD <u>3/</u> .....	910,155	983,205	1,007,020	1,015,000	1,035,300	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Includes Faroe Islands. 6/ December census. 7/ Includes Saarland. 8/ Includes buffaloes. 9/ June census. 10/ November census. 11/ Formerly the Belgian Congo. 12/ On native farms. 13/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 14/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 15/ January census.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.  
April 26, 1962.



Cattle in the Soviet Union increased about 8 percent from 75.8 million at the first of 1961 to a new record of 82.1 million at the beginning of 1962, one of the largest increases in recent years. The U.S.S.R. still lags behind the United States in both cattle numbers and beef production.

Africa. Numbers in Africa showed only a slight increase during 1961. Severe droughts and diseases in some of the major producing countries have had a serious effect on the upward trend of the previous 10 years. However, numbers in Egypt, and the new countries formed out of the old French colonies--French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa--have more than offset the losses in other African countries. Cattle production has been retarded in many countries because of the lack of slaughter facilities and markets for meat. New packing and freezing plants are being built and markets developed in many countries. This should result in a further increase in cattle numbers.

Asia. Cattle numbers in Asia increased by about 3 million head during 1961. Sizeable increases in India, Iran, Turkey, and the Philippines accounted for the rise. Numbers in India are estimated to be about 210 million head, more than double those in the United States and over one-fifth of the world's total. There was no apparent change in cattle numbers in China during 1961.

Oceania. Numbers in both Australia and New Zealand increased during 1961, and are expected to show further gains this year. High export prices for beef have encouraged heavy slaughter in both countries and have slowed down the possible rate of increase in cattle numbers. Cattle herds in Australia have been culled so that present numbers have fewer steers and old bulls and a higher percentage of younger breeding cows, thereby, assuring a steady supply of beef and the possibility of increasing numbers on farms for the next few years.

#### WORLD HOG NUMBERS SET RECORD IN 1962

World hog numbers, which declined slightly during 1960, reached a new record high of 483 million head in January 1962. The total was 4 percent above January 1961 and 40 percent higher than the 1951-55 average. There were gains in all areas except Oceania.

North American hog numbers increased 11 percent during 1961 and on January 1, 1962 were 5 percent above the 1951-55 average, but were still below the peak on January 1, 1960. South American numbers continued to increase and showed a 4 percent gain during 1961 and a 54 percent increase over 1951-55. Numbers in Western Europe rose 6 percent during 1961, while those in Eastern Europe were 1 percent higher.

Hog numbers in the Soviet Union on January 1, 1962 were 132 percent higher than the 1951-55 average, with a 13 percent increase during 1961. African numbers showed less than a 1 percent increase during 1961; however, they were 25 percent above the 1951-55 average. Hog numbers in Asia increased about 1 percent during 1961, but were more than 22 million head below 1960. Oceania reported a 4 percent decrease during 1961, but numbers were 24 percent above the 1951-55 average.

The upward trend in world hog numbers is accounted for by favorable pork prices in most countries, the availability of large supplies of relatively low priced feeds, increased demand for pork and the self-sufficiency programs for meat in many South American and European countries.

Seven countries each have more than 10 million head of hogs and account for about 70 percent of the world total. China, the U.S.S.R., the United States, and Brazil each have more than 45 million head. West Germany is the fifth largest with 17 million. Poland and Mexico are also major producing countries with 14 and 11 million, respectively.

North America. The 5 percent increase in North American hog numbers was due primarily to a buildup in numbers in the United States. Hog prices averaged slightly higher in 1961 than in 1960 and feed prices were somewhat lower, creating a more favorable position for hog farmers. Numbers are expected to increase again in 1962. Numbers in Mexico increased sharply during 1961 due to increased feed supplies and prohibition of pork imports.

Canadian hog numbers rose slightly during 1961, but are not expected to gain in 1962. Canadian hog prices were relatively high in the second half of 1961 and resulted in a small increase in spring farrowings. However, short feed supplies resulting from the 1961 Canadian drought may cause hog farmers to lower their intentions for summer and fall farrowings this year.

South America. Hog numbers in South America rose 4 percent during 1961 and are expected to increase the next few years. Brazil, the world's fourth largest producer of hogs, increased numbers 4 percent in 1961. There were sizeable increases in Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela as more importance has been placed on self-sufficiency programs in the production of meat. Many South American countries have reduced meat imports and emphasized the importance of importing high quality breeding stock.

Western Europe. Hog numbers in Western Europe rose 6 percent during 1961. There were increases reported in all countries. Western Germany, the largest producer of pork in Western Europe, had an increase of about 1.3 million head during 1961, which set a new record for that country. Numbers rose for the second straight year in the United Kingdom and were nearly 1 percent above the peak in 1959.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-62

Country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		
North America:							
Canada.....	4,730	6,880	6,417	5,526	5,674	Dec.	1 <u>2/</u>
Mexico.....	6,670	8,400	8,200	8,900	10,700	Spring	
United States (Continental)....	54,346	58,045	59,026	55,443	56,982	Jan.	1
Hawaii.....	72	55	59	54	46	Dec.	31 <u>2/</u>
Puerto Rico.....	86	74	121	---	---	Jan.	1
Costa Rica.....	116	189	176	162	158	Spring	
El Salvador.....	292	199	220	230	---	Oct.	1 <u>2/</u>
Guatemala.....	421	406	431	409	---	April	
Honduras.....	557	---	---	---	---	Aug.	
Nicaragua.....	270	365	375	---	---		
Panama.....	206	246	248	---	---	Aug.	
Cuba.....	1,448	1,780	1,725	1,200	---	Dec.	<u>2/</u>
Dominican Republic.....	1,033	1,584	1,550	1,555	---	July	
Total North America <u>3/</u> .....	71,780	80,480	80,810	76,500	79,980		
South America:							
Argentina.....	3,484	3,501	3,758	3,500	3,700	June	30
Brazil.....	30,559	45,262	46,823	47,944	49,862	Dec.	31 <u>2/</u>
Chile.....	903	990	1,000	986	980	Jan.	1
Colombia.....	2,363	1,800	1,870	1,950	1,900	Oct.	1 <u>2/</u>
Ecuador.....	594	1,200	1,340	1,450	1,550		
Peru.....	1,302	1,432	1,464	1,625	1,700	Dec.	31 <u>2/</u>
Uruguay.....	258	400	405	406	407	May	
Venezuela.....	1,564	2,900	3,050	3,200	3,350		
Total South America <u>3/</u> .....	41,560	58,100	60,330	61,680	64,070		
Europe:							
Austria.....	2,624	2,837	2,845	2,990	2,994	Dec.	3 <u>2/</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,427	1,447	1,726	1,579	---	Jan.	
Denmark <u>4/</u> .....	4,003	5,562	6,205	6,438	7,072	Dec.	31 <u>2/</u>
Finland.....	461	470	432	484	---	June	15
France.....	7,225	8,433	8,357	8,526	9,023	Oct.	<u>2/</u>
Germany, West <u>5/</u> .....	13,182	14,734	14,876	15,776	17,191	Dec.	3 <u>2/</u>
Greece.....	603	631	638	627	627	Dec.	<u>2/</u>
Ireland.....	705	793	875	944	1,000	Jan.	
Italy.....	3,920	3,845	4,148	4,622	4,800	Jan.	1
Netherlands.....	2,206	2,554	2,938	2,934	3,187	Dec.	<u>2/</u>
Norway.....	327	444	459	494	---	Dec.	<u>2/</u>
Portugal.....	6/1,800	1,900	7/1,798	7/1,786	---	Dec.	<u>2/</u>
Spain.....	4,974	5,400	6,032	6,135	---	May	31
Sweden.....	1,704	2,273	2,378	7/2,042	7/2,167	Oct.	<u>2/</u>
Switzerland.....	981	1,226	1,351	1,332	1,333	April	
United Kingdom.....	5,304	6,699	6,008	6,122	6,716	Dec.	<u>2/</u>
Total West Europe <u>3/</u> .....	51,480	59,275	61,095	62,860	66,540		
Albania.....	65	120	---	---	---		
Bulgaria.....	1,193	2,054	2,265	2,200	2,330	Jan.	1
Czechoslovakia.....	4,380	5,283	5,687	5,962	5,895	Jan.	1
Germany, East.....	7,694	7,504	8,283	8,316	---	Dec.	3 <u>2/</u>
Hungary.....	4,857	6,225	5,356	5,921	6,000	March	
Poland.....	9,501	11,209	12,615	13,449	14,250	June	30
Rumania.....	3,364	4,008	4,300	4,300	4,670	Jan.	
Yugoslavia.....	4,307	5,656	6,208	5,804	5,150	Jan.	15
Total East Europe <u>3/</u> .....	35,360	42,060	44,830	46,070	46,740		
Total Europe <u>3/</u> .....	86,840	101,335	105,925	108,930	113,280		
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	28,720	48,700	53,400	58,700	66,600		

(Continued)



HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-62 (continued)

Country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria.....	8/ 97	69	60	---	---	June
Tunisia, Republic of.....	19	7	8	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Angola.....	247	293	300	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Congo, Republic of the <u>9/</u> .....	266	354	368	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Ghana.....	116	120	120	130	130	
Ivory Coast.....	---	---	75	75	75	
Kenya <u>10/</u> .....	48	50	68	56	---	
Mali.....	---	6	16	25	28	
Nigeria.....	250	310	<u>11/1,000</u>	<u>11/1,000</u>	---	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	277	260	293	241	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Ruanda-Urundi.....	44	60	54	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
South Africa, Republic of.....	1,205	1,200	1,255	<u>12/1,310</u>	---	Aug. 31
Tanganyika.....	14	17	15	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Togo.....	192	225	230	---	---	
Upper Volta.....	---	35	39	41	43	
Total Africa <u>3/</u> .....	4,120	4,335	5,155	5,150	5,160	
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran.....	30	37	38	30	31	Mar. 21
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	---	120	121	125	125	Nov. <u>2/</u>
China, Mainland.....	90,000	135,000	135,000	120,000	120,000	June
Burma.....	530	611	616	616	---	March
Cambodia.....	552	474	550	---	---	
China, Taiwan.....	2,437	3,573	3,264	3,165	---	Dec. <u>1/</u>
India.....	3,890	---	---	---	---	May
Indonesia.....	1,196	---	---	---	---	
Japan.....	781	2,244	1,918	2,604	3,126	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	567	1,324	1,439	1,397	---	Dec. 1 <u>2/</u>
Laos.....	194	500	560	545	---	Dec. 1 <u>2/</u>
Malaya.....	336	418	475	---	---	
Philippines.....	4,710	6,574	6,573	6,836	7,100	March 31
Singapore.....	232	405	---	---	---	
Thailand.....	3,220	4,206	4,231	4,300	---	March 31
Vietnam.....	2,000	2,329	2,724	2,953	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total Asia <u>3/</u> .....	112,270	166,310	166,500	152,790	153,720	
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,129	1,289	1,424	1,616	1,500	March 31
New Zealand.....	618	692	660	640	665	Jan. 31
Total Oceania <u>3/</u> .....	1,950	2,220	2,340	2,510	2,420	
TOTAL WORLD <u>3/</u> .....	347,240	461,480	477,460	466,300	485,200	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries, shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Includes Faroe Islands. 5/ Includes Saarland. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ January census. 8/ November census. 9/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 10/ European owned only. 11/ Includes British Northern Cameroons. 12/ June census.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.  
April 26, 1962.

Denmark exceeded 7 million head in January 1962 and was a record high. Denmark's concern over the Common Market has encouraged more unity between cooperative slaughter houses and private slaughters. These groups have combined to maintain hog prices and promote the sale of Danish bacon and canned ham.

Italian prohibitions on pork imports resulted in a rapid expansion of hog numbers during 1960 and 1961. France and the Netherlands had substantial increases during 1961 due primarily to favorable pork prices.

Eastern Europe. Eastern European countries continue to produce more hogs as government planners set new and higher goals. Production in many of these countries has shifted from the heavy lard-type hog to the smaller meat-type.

Numbers in Czechoslovakia were about 2 percent smaller due mainly to sizeable death losses. Numbers in Yugoslavia dropped during 1961 because of reduced feed supplies. Poland, one of the major suppliers of canned hams to the U.S. market, had about a 6 percent increase during 1961, as feed supplies were more plentiful than during 1960.

The U.S.S.R. reported a 13 percent increase in hog numbers during 1961. Emphasis is being placed on early maturing meat-type hogs as the U.S.S.R. strives to surpass the United States in production of meat. Further increase in the Soviet Union is dependent upon the availability of adequate feed supplies.

Africa. Hog numbers in Africa were slightly larger in January 1962 than in the previous January. Climate and disease make much of the continent unsuited for hog production. Droughts in the major producing countries have reduced feed supplies and numbers will probably decline during 1962. However, little is known of plans for expanding hog numbers in the many new African republics.

Asia. Hog numbers in Asia increased about 1 percent during 1961. Numbers in China, the world's largest producer of hogs, apparently did not change during 1961; however, pork production was down due to short feed supplies and lighter slaughter weights. Increases in Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand accounted for most of the change in Asian hog numbers.

Oceania. Numbers dropped 4 percent in Oceania due to a sizeable decrease in Australia. Australia was hit by an outbreak of hog cholera early in 1961 and laws were passed restricting the movement of hogs and pork from the infected areas. Because of these restrictions hog numbers in Australia dropped about 7 percent during 1961.

Numbers in New Zealand increased during 1961 after having declined for 2 years. Hog numbers may show slight increases during 1962, but emphasis continues to be on increased production of cattle and sheep.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN 1961-62  
OLIVE OIL ESTIMATE LOWERED

Current estimates of 1961-62 edible olive oil production in the 14 major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin total 1,306,000 short tons. While this is only 2 percent below the quantity forecast in December (Foreign Crops and Markets Monthly Supplement, December 28, 1961), it is one-tenth less than the 1,459,600 ton outturn presently estimated for 1960-61. The 1961-62 estimate is 10 percent above the average of the last five marketing years, however.

As the 1961-62 marketing season has progressed, production estimates for Spain, Italy, Syria, and Libya have been revised downward from those earlier in the season, but the reductions have been largely offset by increases in estimates for most of the other producing countries. The decrease in the 1961-62 outturn from the 1960-61 level is due mainly to smaller olive crops in Spain, Italy, and Tunisia. Last year's production proved to be higher than anticipated, despite an expected off-year in the Basin's normal biennial production cycle. The 1960-61 crop reflected near perfect weather, new trees coming into production, and improved production practices in many of the important producing areas.

Southern Europe is now expected to produce 1,065,000 tons during 1961-62, less than the volume in either of the 2 preceding years. The estimate for Spain, revised downward to 380,000 tons because of crop losses due to wind and rain damage and insect infestations, is 30 percent below Spain's outturn last year. Italy's 1961-62 production is not expected to exceed 320,000 tons, one-fourth less than last year, because of an off-year cyclic influence, dry weather, and dacus fly attacks. The estimate for Greece is at an alltime record of 250,000 tons, nearly three times the 1960-61 level, while the production estimate for Portugal has been increased to 110,000 tons, 10 percent more than forecast earlier.

The preliminary estimate for production in the Middle East is 142,000 tons for the 1961-62 year. This compares with 121,000 tons forecast in December and 106,600 tons estimated for last year. The increase is mostly in Turkey where official production estimates have been raised as a result of new trees coming into production. Some private sources, however, estimate Turkey's outturn to be 20,000 to 30,000 tons lower than the official estimate. Production is also reported to be up in Lebanon and Israel but it is lower in Syria.

Africa's production this year is expected to be about half of last year's outturn. Present estimates place the area's 1961-62 production at 99,000 tons as compared to 189,000 tons in 1960-61. The sharp reduction took place primarily in Tunisia where production plummeted as a result of a severe drought abetted by an off-year cyclic influence. Drought also lowered Morocco's outturn but production in Algeria is believed to have increased moderately. And Libya has benefited from a record crop, though perhaps not as large as the 20,000 tons first forecast.

(Table on following page)



OLIVE OIL 1/ : Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average  
1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1956/57-1961/62

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Country	: 4 yr. average :		Annual									
	1954/55-1957/58	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1961/62	2/	1961/62	2/	1961/62
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons		1,000 short tons		1,000 short tons
Europe:												
France.....	6.1	3.5	5.0	1.5	2.3	.8				1		
Greece.....	144.3	158.3	180.4	102.4	175.9	87.5				250		
Italy.....	273.5	191.1	388.6	288.0	321.1	419.0				320		
Portugal.....	85.8	102.7	111.3	68.0	101.0	103.8				110		
Spain.....	358.1	430.0	375.0	380.0	496.0	550.0				380		
Yugoslavia.....	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.0	.5	2.9				4		
Total.....	872.2	889.4	1,065.2	843.9	1,096.8	1,164.0				1,065		
Middle East:												
Israel.....	2.5	4.5	1.0	4.5	.7	1.0				3		
Syria.....	7.7	8.2	14.4	14.4	6.5	11.0				9		
Lebanon.....	8.5	15.0	6.8	12.0	6.6	7.6				10		
Turkey.....	69.2	98.7	47.7	100.0	72.6	87.0				120		
Total.....	87.9	126.4	69.9	130.9	86.4	106.6				142		
Africa:												
Algeria.....	23.2	25.6	22.5	19.8	22.2	20.1				23		
Morocco.....	23.0	38.5	10.0	38.6	24.2	27.6				18		
Tunisia.....	59.5	99.2	55.0	145.5	50.0	138.0				40		
Libya.....	7.4	8.8	14.3	2.8	6.3	3.3				18		
Total.....	113.1	172.1	101.8	206.7	102.7	189.0				99		
Total Mediterranean.....	1,073.2	1,187.9	1,236.9	1,181.5	1,285.9	1,459.6				1,306		

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning November 1; excludes oil extracted from residue.

2/ Preliminary, revised.

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY  
PRODUCTS ROSE IN 1961

Overall world production of manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the principal dairy countries increased in 1961, compared with 1960.

All countries of Western Europe, where conditions generally were favorable for dairying, reported production at, or slightly above the 1960 level.

In Australia, milk production was above 1960 and only slightly below the record volume produced in 1959. Output in New Zealand exceeded that of 1960, despite adverse weather conditions at the end of the year which resulted in a falling off in production.

In both Canada and the United States, milk production reached record levels.

Creamery butter output rose 5 percent. Production was up in all countries of Western Europe except the Netherlands and Norway, where more milk from manufacturing supplies went into the processing of other dairy products.

In Australia, much of the increased milk production was used for butter.

Nearly all of the additional milk produced in Canada was used for butter; output set a record. In the United States, much of the gain in milk output went into butter.

Cheese production in factories increased 7 percent, with all of the reporting countries showing production above that of the earlier year.

Production of canned milk (condensed and evaporated) was up 1 percent over 1960. The United Kingdom and the United States were the only countries in which output fell below the 1960 level.

Dried milk production, mostly nonfat dry milk, increased 9 percent in 1961, compared with 1960. All countries of Western Europe reported heavier output except the Netherlands where a sharp decline in the quantity of dry whole milk produced brought total dry milk output considerably below 1960.

New Zealand reports only the manufacture of nonfat dry milk which in 1961 was down from the earlier year.

In both Canada and the United States, larger output of nonfat dry milk accounted for the overall increase in dried milk production.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in  
Principal Producing and Exporting Countries, 1960, and 1961 (Preliminary)

BUTTER							
Country	1960		1961		ANNUAL		1961 compared with 1960
	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	1960	1961	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	
						Percent	
Canada	151,214	172,154	157,867	197,600	323,368	355,467	110
United States	782,892	589,984	816,255	678,085	1,372,876	1,494,340	109
Belgium	--	--	--	--	113,870	122,787	108
Denmark	199,075	168,432	194,446	182,761	367,507	377,207	103
Finland	101,604	95,510	101,684	1/101,741	197,114	1/203,425	103
France	223,425	244,909	244,928	245,748	468,334	490,676	105
Germany, West	471,969	423,158	502,822	448,994	895,127	951,816	106
Ireland	38,674	62,832	46,301	61,780	101,506	108,081	106
Netherlands	117,643	101,399	111,434	101,449	219,042	212,883	97
Norway	25,765	14,070	23,404	14,015	39,835	37,419	94
Sweden	95,566	88,381	89,609	93,838	183,947	183,447	100
Switzerland	43,755	33,185	36,616	34,372	76,940	70,988	92
United Kingdom	47,264	35,616	60,076	48,564	82,880	108,640	131
Argentina	74,309	59,075	69,508	1/48,072	133,384	1/117,580	88
S. Africa, Rep. of	46,705	49,484	53,874	--	96,189	--	--
Australia	172,352	242,400	159,331	272,980	414,752	432,311	104
New Zealand	182,618	301,068	178,340	302,649	483,686	480,989	99
CHEESE							
Canada 2/	48,652	61,720	49,622	68,312	110,372	117,934	107
United States	778,302	699,618	874,950	753,590	1,477,920	1,628,540	110
Denmark	136,245	113,757	143,079	126,544	250,002	269,623	108
France	376,438	365,408	375,611	371,435	741,846	747,046	101
Netherlands	219,248	205,900	228,258	219,915	425,148	448,173	105
Norway	48,601	38,216	49,135	38,892	86,817	88,027	101
Sweden	65,927	52,919	64,636	62,455	118,846	127,091	107
Switzerland	69,957	81,940	71,379	82,061	151,897	153,440	101
United Kingdom 3/	129,472	114,016	148,512	103,488	243,488	252,000	103
Argentina	130,671	127,979	140,044	1/139,116	258,650	1/279,160	108
S. Africa, Rep. of	15,246	17,747	16,752	--	32,993	--	--
Australia	37,461	65,093	39,276	79,894	102,554	119,170	116
New Zealand	78,171	133,603	87,029	137,126	211,774	224,155	106
CANNED MILK							
Canada 4/	172,781	163,960	175,799	169,137	336,741	344,936	102
United States 5/	1,176,547	1,068,550	1,215,695	973,965	2,245,097	2,189,660	98
France	142,913	74,650	125,847	104,236	217,563	230,083	106
Germany, West	459,543	370,981	442,388	419,569	830,524	861,957	104
Netherlands	415,556	436,456	436,637	463,951	852,012	900,588	106
United Kingdom	263,872	153,216	246,848	159,712	417,088	406,560	98
Argentina	13,016	8,968	11,900	1/11,640	21,984	1/23,540	107
Australia 6/	60,970	88,460	60,594	95,033	149,430	155,627	104
DRIED MILK 7/							
Canada 8/	103,152	114,646	111,193	127,458	217,798	238,651	110
United States 8/	1,157,163	785,129	1,194,110	928,050	1,942,292	2,122,160	109
Belgium	--	--	--	--	90,345	148,127	164
France	--	--	--	--	210,637	239,616	114
Germany, West	122,634	80,090	130,212	94,582	202,724	224,794	111
Netherlands	155,387	78,144	136,355	92,734	233,531	229,089	98
Sweden	32,674	23,162	31,836	30,230	55,836	62,066	111
Switzerland	13,391	26,292	11,529	34,547	39,683	46,076	116
United Kingdom	109,536	78,400	118,496	86,240	187,936	204,736	109
Argentina	14,845	19,340	16,073	1/12,032	34,185	1/28,105	82
Australia	47,683	80,313	46,259	86,474	127,996	132,733	104
New Zealand 9/	35,945	70,569	25,314	1/72,880	106,514	1/98,194	92

1. Estimated. 2. Cheddar cheese only. 3. Total cheese production. 4. Both bulk and case goods. 5. Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6. Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7. Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8. Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 9. Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, official government statistics, results of office research and related information.





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